

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION MEMORANDUM

Within the spirit and intent of the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other statutes, orders, and policies that protect fish and wildlife resources. I have established the following administrative record and have determined that the action of developing an Interpretive Center on refuge lands in Harney County near Frenchglen Oregon

-- is found not to have significant environmental effects as determined by the attached Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact.

Daine L. McMull 6/22/93
Acting Regional Director Date

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

FRENCHGLEN INTERPRETIVE CENTER and FIRE/ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX

MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposes to allow the Bureau of Land Management to build, operate, and maintain an Interpretive Center and Administrative Complex on refuge lands.

The Service has analyzed one alternative to the proposal which is the following:

1. No Action

The proposal was selected over the other alternative because it is part of an overall plan (Oregon High Desert Discovery) and does not significantly impact cultural resources or wildlife. There is no impact on economic or other specialized uses on the refuge.

Implementation of the preferred alternative would be expected to result in the following environmental and socioeconomic factors

- More opportunities for on site interpretive programs.
- Better informed using public.
- Reduced traffic congestion through provision of off street parking.
- Removal of visual eyesores.
- Improved fire fighting facilities.
- Through a better informed using public, reduced impact on resources.
- Better access to sanitary facilities.
- Better access to major stopping points in the Frenchglen area, P Ranch, and the Page Springs campground.

Measures to mitigate or minimize adverse effects have been incorporated into the proposal. These measures include:

- Careful design of structures to blend with the architecture of the town.
- Placement of all development west of the West Canal.
- Placement of all utilities underground.

The proposal is not expected to have any significant effects on the human environment because:

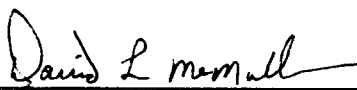
Any effects should result in reduced conflicts between users and providing more information should result in less damage to resources and a higher quality recreation experience for users.

The proposal has been thoroughly coordinated with all interested and affected parties. Parties contacted include:

See Attachment I.

Input has been considered and pertinent comments have been incorporated in the final document and are summarized in Attachment II.

Therefore, it is my determination that the proposal does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. As such, an environmental impact statement is not required. An environmental assessment has been prepared in support of this finding and is available upon request at the Fish and Wildlife Service facility identified above.



Acting Regional Director

6/23/93

Date

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

FRENCHGLEN INTERPRETIVE CENTER
and
FIRE/ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX
MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

FRENCHGLEN, OREGON

Prepared By: Douglas W Staller

Date: 5-12-93

Submitted By: Forest W. Cameron

Date: 5/12/93

Concurrence: Stephen L. Wallen
Refuge Supervisor

Date: 6/18/93

Approval: [Signature]
ARD Refuges and Wildlife

Date: 6/24/93

SECTION I: PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

1. Why is action being considered?

The preferred alternative (Construction of an Interpretive Center and upgrading the Fire Guard Station into a larger complex with greater utility) is part of Oregon High Desert Discovery interpretive plan which is an interagency (Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) venture covering a large area of southeastern Oregon. The Interpretive Center will provide much needed information to users of the Steens Mountains, Malheur Refuge, and surrounding public lands.

The information provided through this Center will enhance the quality of recreation experience, spotlight the unique culture of the community, explain agency management programs and promote recreational uses which will be compatible with protection of natural resources in the area.

Recreational use of the Steens Mountain Recreation Area and Malheur Refuge has increased steadily as more people discover this unique area. This trend of increased visitation is likely to continue whether or not the preferred alternative is selected. There is no off-street parking in Frenchglen. There are no public rest rooms and only one public telephone available in town. Only limited information is available, and then only during part of the day during peak visitation season.

Many first time users are also not aware of the mosaic of public and private lands within the area. There are problems with visitors entering private lands, gates being left open, and conflicts between users and landowners.

Upgrading the fire station will reduce maintenance costs, modernize the site, remove an eyesore, and blend into the Frenchglen community.

2. How does action relate to Service objectives?

The preferred alternative will interpret refuge and BLM features while minimizing or eliminating impact on resources. Displays in the center would interpret the P Ranch which is a refuge area on the National Register

of Historic Places without impacting the site. It would also provide some wildlife viewing opportunities and would provide a contact station for the public that meets minimum Service standards.

The Interpretive Center would be built, operated, and maintained by the BLM under an interagency agreement between the Service and the BLM.

From the BLM perspective the project conforms with the Andrews Management Framework Plan and Record of Decision approved August 2, 1982. Other supporting documents are the Steens Mountain Recreation Area Management Plan (dated February 22, 1985), the Andrews Land Use Plan Amendment (dated December 1992), and the Steens Mountain Interpretive Prospectus (dated November 30, 1988). From the Service perspective the proposal conforms with the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge masterplan (dated December 1985) and the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge Interpretive Development Prospectus (dated May 1988).

3. What is the action supposed to accomplish?

Through an interagency agreement the preferred alternative will allow the BLM to utilize a portion of Malheur Refuge (approximately 12 acres) for an Interpretive Center and Fire Guard Station. The Interpretive Center will serve as a focal point to introduce visitors to the Steens Mountain Recreation Area and Malheur Refuge. It will provide 24 hour access to public rest rooms and drinking water, maps, information about road conditions and services. These 24 hour services are in addition to the interpretive exhibits and meeting rooms inside the main Interpretive Center.

The off-street parking provided by the Interpretive Center would preclude congestion caused by the visitors to the area. Other services mentioned above would also serve to address sanitation problems associated with the visitors now coming to the area.

Fire Guard Station improvements will replace the existing interagency facilities. More staff could use the facility for overnight stays when working in the area instead of travelling 120 miles round trip on a daily basis from Burns.

Ad material stockpile area currently used by the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) would be relocated to an area yet to be determined. This will remove an inappropriate use from the site, clean up the area, allow

the entire 12 acre site to be designed and used for BLM and Service activity, and reduce vehicular congestion.

SECTION II: ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING PROPOSED ACTION

A. THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

1. Describe this alternative.

Do not build the Interpretive Center. Continue to operate the existing fire station. Continue to allow ODOT to utilize the site for a material stockpile area.

2. To what extent would this alternative satisfy the problems, opportunities, or needs identified in Section I?

Limited information would be available to some visitors. BLM operates a seasonal information booth in conjunction with the fire guard station on an intermittent basis. The booth provides only brochures and maps, but no interpretive exhibits. The no action alternative would not provide any off street parking in Frenchglen, it would not provide public rest rooms or facilities that were accessible to the physically challenged, nor would it provide additional access to public telephone service. Visitors would not be aware of the mosaic of public and private lands on the Steens. As visitation to the area is likely to continue to increase, impacts and conflicts are likely to intensify. The issue of allowing ODOT to maintain a material stockpile area would not be resolved and brought into compliance with refuge policy.

3. What are the principle environmental effects (biophysical) effects associated with implementation of this alternative?

Recreational users of the area would be uninformed regarding unique natural resources of the area and culture of the local community. Lack of public awareness could result in behavior damaging to resources.

4. What are the principle socioeconomic effects associated with implementation of this alternative?

If the no action is taken socioeconomic effects would be: no additional visitor time spent in the Frenchglen community which could preclude additional tourism dollars. Failure to provide public rest rooms would not alleviate strain on businesses in the community.

5. Would implementation of this alternative likely result in significant controversy?

There would be some controversy as there is public support for building the Interpretive Center at the location as voiced in 14 public meetings held locally and statewide regarding the Oregon High Desert Discovery Plan. There is also support because of the socio-economic benefits and public services that would be provided.

B. CONSTRUCT NEW COMPLEX ALTERNATIVE (preferred)

1. Describe the alternative.

An Interpretive Center would be built that provides 24 hour access to rest rooms and drinking water. On the outside of the facility there would also be an information area so visitors could have 24 hour access to maps and information on road conditions and services. A visitor parking lot would be provided. The central theme of the interpretive exhibits inside will contrast the desert playa and fault block mountains. It will focus on how the Steens Mountains have had a major influence on the natural and cultural patterns of life within the northern Great Basin. Exhibits will introduce the following support themes:

- a. Water, flowing or frozen, has created the surrounding environment and controls the life within it.
- b. Ranchers and homesteaders shared the hardships of rural living as they struggled to develop a life in the desert wilderness.
- c. As a geologic island the Steens supports a diversity of plants and animals.
- d. Evolution of management practices toward ecosystem management.

The administrative complex would include a main quarters area housing up to 15 seasonally employed BLM and Service fire crew members; a bunkhouse area; a fire cache; a shop; covered parking bays; fuel and flammable storage; helipads; and a water system capable of meeting the needs of facilities to be developed.

The ODOT material stockpile area would be moved.

2. To what extent would this alternative satisfy the problems, opportunities, or needs identified in Section I?

As identified by the interagency planning team, the Oregon High Desert Discovery Plan is an excellent opportunity to reach the public that uses a remote area of Oregon. It provides an avenue to interpret the unique cultural and natural heritage of the area, as well as resource management programs of both agencies. Upgrading the fire guard station will meet the future needs of fire management within the area as well as other employees and volunteers from both agencies performing resource duties in the area. It would be the only Interpretive Center in eastern Oregon from Baker City to the California-Nevada border.

3. What are the principle environmental (biophysical) effects associated with implementation of this alternative?

Concrete slabs, as well as contaminated soils at the ODOT material stockpile would have to be removed (see III C for more information). Construction equipment should stay clear of the bank of the canal. Expansion of sewage disposal system would need to be constructed in a manner to avoid contamination of the West Canal. A new water delivery system might be needed to meet the requirements of the Interpretive Center, public facilities, and administrative complex. Overhead electric lines would be removed from the immediate area. Better use of the 12 acre site would be realized, but be confined to the area between West Canal and Highway 205. All areas for fueling of equipment will have built in spill containment. This lessens chances of a fuel spill or other contamination and disturbance of refuge wetlands east of the canal. A better site plan with neater appearance, landscaping, and vegetative screening than presently exists.

4. What are the principle socioeconomic effects associated with implementation of this alternative?

Frenchglen would capture more tourism dollars with the addition of this facility in the community. A space in the Interpretive Center for orientation and presentations to school groups and other visitors would meet interpretive needs identified by both agencies. By providing an area for meetings available to the public an expressed local need would be met. There would be off-street parking provided. Corral use may provide opportunities for interpretation of traditional land uses. Traffic to the facility should not conflict with traditional use of the corral site west of Highway 205 as most use of the corral will occur in the spring and fall while anticipated use of the Interpretive Center would be during the summer.

More efficient design and location of the fire facilities would enhance fire preparedness and safety for visitors and residents of the area.

5. Would implementation of this alternative likely result in significant controversy?

By locating the entire complex on the outskirts of town impacts to the existing community would be minimized as requested by some local residents. The Interpretive Center and public facilities would be close enough to town so that visitors could walk to the store and hotel and leave their vehicle at the Center. The overall design will be compatible with existing structures in town. Additional public facilities provided will benefit the local community and visitors to the area. These provisions would lessen some local controversy that exists. Regionally and statewide the plans have met with enthusiasm and support with no significant controversy.

SECTION III: AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A. Location: is NE 1/4 of Section 2, T.32S R.32E, east of State Highway 205 Harney County, Oregon. The site includes twelve acres more or less. The site has few trees and is covered with typical high desert (sagebrush, greasewood, saltgrass) vegetation.

B. Endangered or Threatened Species: There is no known use of the site by threatened, endangered, or sensitive species.

C. Historic or Cultural Resources: Due to the extensive earthmoving associated with this project an archeological monitor will be required during any excavation. The

Refuge will need 48 hours advance notice from contractor in order to provide a monitor. Cultural sites may exist.

D. Wetlands: No wetlands are involved.

E. Wild and Scenic Rivers: No wild and Scenic Rivers are involved.

F. 100 year floodplain: The site is not in the 100 year floodplain.

SECTION IV: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

ALTERNATIVE A: NO ACTION

Users of the Steens Mountain Recreation Area and nearby refuge lands would not have a full appreciation of the natural resources. Uninformed users are a source of concern as they can cause negative impact on natural resources on public and private lands, as well as the recreational use of the area by others. Users would also tend to be involved in conflicts with private landowners.

Lack of public and accessible rest rooms would continue to inconvenience residents and users. As visitation increases problems would become more severe. The existing site would remain unaesthetic.

ALTERNATIVE B: PROPOSED ACTION

By careful design and consideration of traffic flow, vehicular congestion should not become a major problem and disruption of scenic resources should be confined and minimized. Wildlife use of surrounding areas should not be disrupted. Sewage treatment facilities on site should be an upgrade over existing ones. No impact on grazing or conflict with use of the corral site should occur. Off street parking would be available, thereby enhancing public safety. Public rest rooms and other facilities tend to make the recreational experience more enjoyable for visitors. Conflicts between local residents and visitors would be reduced. As public use increases the Interpretive Center will provide information and directions, the net result being that a well informed visitor will cause less negative impacts.

SECTION V: CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH OTHERS

Fourteen public meetings were held to discuss the proposed Oregon High Desert Discovery Plan. Some of the

public meetings were in Portland, Bend, and Medford, but the majority were in the local area. Through these meetings the proposed location of the Interpretive Center was changed and the building was changed to a single story structure to harmonize with existing structures in town. The proposed size of the Interpretive Center was reduced based on some local comments, although the originally proposed size was considered appropriate for its function by people commenting outside the area and by many local residents as well.

Detailed comments are on file at the Burns District BLM Office.

This environmental assessment was reviewed by the Burns District BLM Planning and Environmental Coordinator, Steens Project Manager, and Andrews Resource Area Manager.

SECTION VI: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analysis contained in this document, I find that implementation of the proposed action:

~~Is~~ compatible with the major purposes for which the area was established.

— Is not compatible with the major purposes for which the area was established.

— Would constitute an action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and therefore recommend an EIS be prepared.

~~Is~~ would not constitute an action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and therefore, recommend a Finding of No Significant Impact be prepared.

Forrest W. Cameron
Refuge Manager

5/12/93
Date

ATTACHMENT II

RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON FRENCHGLEN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

ISSUES:

1. Location (should be in Burns and not Frenchglen)

Interpretive Centers are appropriately located in the immediate vicinity of the attraction for which they are built. Burns is over 60 miles away from the Steens Mountains. The planned purpose of the facility is to provide services to visitors coming to the Steens and general area. The specific site was chosen because it was already a disturbed site. It was agreed that a facility on the mountain would detract from the natural setting that visitors experience, hence the decision to propose the facility in Frenchglen where it could meet the needs of all visitors to the area. Not all visitors to the area come through Burns and would miss the Interpretive Center if it was located there.

2. Paving of Steens road. Paving of road from Frenchglen to Page Springs. (should not be paved)

Paving is not part of this proposal. Work planned includes only routine maintenance. Such work is considered excluded from the Environmental Assessment process. However it was mentioned in this document because the work could be done in conjunction with any earth moving on the site to avoid mobilizing equipment to the area at two different times at additional costs to the Government.

3. Facility should only be a "rest stop" type facility.

The size of the proposed building was reduced as a result of the input from public meetings held in Diamond, Frenchglen, Burns, Harney County, and statewide. It will provide the rest stop facilities as well as other needs such as interpretation and a meeting room available for local use. There are other comments that request the facility to be larger than proposed.

4. "Rest stop" facility should be on west side of road.
(between corrals and store)

The proposed site was selected as a result of input from the local public at scoping meetings. The east side of Highway 205 is already a disturbed site, has utilities, and has access for an eventual trail to the P Ranch historic site.

5. Environmental Assessment should emphasize ecological conditions, wildlife values and needs in order to provide better ecological foundation for interpretive information.

The Environmental assessments do not include lengthy descriptions of baseline ecological conditions, especially when the proposed action is highly unlikely to affect these conditions.

6. A good informative display about Indian artifacts & people should be included.

A display about native Americans is planned for this facility, however interpretive displays will address native American use as part of the overall human story to be interpreted.

7. What is the long term goal of Steens Mountain area? Will it be a National Park someday?

The long term goal for Steens Mountain is to protect the character and values intrinsic to the mountain while also providing for continued compatible multiple use activities.

8. What are Frenchglen visitation numbers? Will Interpretive Center draw people? (overcrowding issue)

While we do not have visitor records for Frenchglen, visitation to the Steens Mountain in 1992 was 48,520 visitor days. The five year average was 48,524 and peak visitation occurred in 1989 with 50,631 visits. A study conducted by Oregon State University in 1988 shows that the Steens is a destination recreation area with most visitors preplanning their trip. The Interpretive Center is not intended to draw additional visitors.

9. What is the impact on grazing on the refuge?

There will be no adjustments in any refuge grazing permit (increase or decrease) because of this proposed facility. The proposed site is not included in any refuge grazing permit.

10. People can get information (i.e. brochures, maps) from local businesses, so why is the Interpretive Center needed?

Some information is available from local vendors, but information is not available when these businesses are closed. In addition, these business do not provide interpretation or education to the public.

11. Is there a traffic congestion problem?

The Oregon Department of Transportation has not witnessed any traffic congestion in Frenchglen. During Frenchglen Days and Steens Rim Run, which are sponsored by the local community, additional law enforcement officers patrol the area and correct any traffic problems.

12. How will upgrading the Fire Guard Station reduce maintenance costs?

The present facilities are a series of trailers and mobile homes. Most of these units are over 20 years old and require a large amount of annual maintenance. Properly designed buildings would be built to federal specifications and would last up to 50 years. These structures would be less costly to maintain.

13. How will the proposed 12 acre facility "blend into" 5 acre community?

The facility is not 12 acres. That is the size of the parcel of refuge land. The approximate size of the interpretive center is 3,200 square feet. It will be designed to have a single story and be well landscaped. A large open grassed area is planned to accommodate fire crews in the event of a project fire and provide a place for visitors to picnic.

14. Accommodations for "overnight stays" by employees or volunteers should be provided by the community (i.e. Frenchglen Hotel). How often do employees need to stay now?

If local facilities were available there would have been no need to establish the Fire Guard Station in the first place. The Frenchglen Hotel is part of the Oregon State Park system and is operated under a concession agreement. This facility is frequently booked to capacity weeks in advance by tourists. The busy season for tourists coincides with fire season and field season, the time when agency employees and volunteers will be needing accommodations.

15. Oregon Department of Transportation should be allowed to maintain a gravel stockpile on the present site.

The Oregon Department of Transportation will be accommodated by a separate agreement as there is a need for access to gravel for sanding P Hill.

16. Fire crews should be housed in Burns.

Both BLM and Forest Service have fire crews in Burns. The Frenchglen Fire Guard Station is intended to serve the public lands in the area of Frenchglen. Fire crews need to be close to the area where they will be needed. Having all crews in Burns over 60 miles away would increase response time by at least an hour. Fire crews have been in Frenchglen since the early 1970's, and the proposal represents no change to that policy.

17. The site has bald eagles.

There is a night roost for bald eagles a mile away near the P Ranch and another about five miles north of the site. Bald eagles occasionally fly over the area, but that statement is true of most of Harney County. The area will continue to receive some occasional use by bald eagles as the town of Frenchglen does now. The site is not expected to have any impact on the well-being of the species.

18. Define "full appreciation" and "unique cultural and natural heritage".

Most visitors have no knowledge of the cultural and natural heritage of the region surrounding the Steens Mountains, thus "full appreciation" of the "unique cultural and natural heritage" of the Steens and Malheur Refuge is not attainable. The Center will provide information on such things as the early ranching culture of Peter French and how native Americans lived off the land. The natural heritage will include a theme on ecosystem management which explains the uniqueness of the area: an oasis in the desert that is teaming with flora and fauna.

19. Use effective signing.

The BLM is updating its signing program to provide safety and interpretive messages.

20. Why is there no environmental impact statement?

The purpose of an environmental assessment is to determine the significance of a federal action. An environmental impact statement would only be done if the action is judged to be an action of significant federal impact.

21. Why were the environmental assessments on the Andrews Management Framework Planning Amendment for the Steens Mountain Loop Road, the Frenchglen Interpretive Center, and Oregon High Desert Discovery project not combined?

The Environmental Assessment for the Frenchglen Interpretive Center was not combined with Andrews Management Framework Planning Amendment because the Frenchglen facility is the only action where the Service was involved. The Service prepared the assessment since the action would occur on refuge land. There has been no environmental assessment prepared for the Oregon High Desert Discovery since it is a strategy document only.

22. The Interpretive Center will compete with private enterprise and its future expansion.

Interpretive services are not being currently provided by private enterprise. The only private enterprise with interpretive plans is in favor of this proposal and is interested in developing in a way that would complement this proposal.

23. Why does it take a 10 million dollar facility to provide restrooms, water, phone, information, etc. ?

The \$10 million figure quoted was only a very rough estimate for full development of the original Oregon High Desert Discovery Package which included three Interpretive Centers in southeastern Oregon as well as wayside exhibits located throughout the region. A cost estimate of \$500,000 is more probable for this Center. Since the design quotes have not yet been received, it is not possible to give specific costs. It will certainly be less than \$10 million.

24. Has there been any consideration or environmental evaluation for septic systems, water systems, removal of contaminated soils, or concrete slabs on site?

All these are engineering considerations. All engineering will conform with local, state, and federal regulations.

25. Is the West Canal a tributary of the Blitzen River?

The waters of the west canal flow out of, and back into the Blitzen River. It is not considered a tributary.

26. No description of visitor parking is mentioned. Is it overnight, daytime or otherwise?

Refuge policy will not allow for any overnight parking anywhere on the refuge. Use will be mostly during daylight hours, but since the center is designed for 24 hour year round access to restrooms and information, there will be occasional use beyond daylight hours.

27. Comments regarding controversy in Environmental Assessment are not true.

Controversy that came out in scoping meetings was in regard to the size and exact location of the facility. Size was reduced after these meetings and local comments influenced the proposed location for the interpretive facility. Records of these public meetings are on file at the Burns District BLM Office.

28. There is no mention in the Environmental Assessment of any plan to alleviate problems on private lands or to recognize private property and rights.

This issue could be addressed in the interpretive themes in the Center. A complex subject such as the mixture of land ownership that exists on Steens Mountain is precisely why it is necessary to provide interpretive education rather than just information to visitors.

29. Concentrating numbers of people is not an enhancement to wildlife.

The use of refuge land by visitors will be controlled and managed by concentrating it on an already disturbed site. Concentrating visitors on the proposed site has less of an impact to wildlife than the alternative of indiscriminate wandering by an uninformed public.

30. The Environmental Assessment is not compatible with the Malheur Refuge Master Plan of December 1985.

The preferred alternative is compatible with the Refuge Master Plan in that the Master Plan identifies the need to improve public use facilities and expand interpretive opportunities on the refuge, which is a goal of the National Wildlife Refuge system.

31. The goal of increasing the visitor's awareness of the area's natural and human history and present land management is very worthwhile. Supportive comment.
32. An interpretive center off the mountain is highly preferable to a multitude of kiosks at scenic overlooks on the mountain. Supportive comment.
33. The human and natural history of the area is an extremely important and exciting part of the story of the Northwest. Appreciation and enjoyment of the region would be enhanced by the interpretive facility. Supportive comment.

34. Despite the limitations for public information, the number of visitors to these areas is increasing rapidly. This increase demonstrates the need and opportunity to explain the unique character of the region. Supportive comment.

ATTACHMENT I

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC CONTACTED REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Bill Anderson
Donald Anderson
George Archibald
Glenn Ardt
John Baker
Bill Bakke
Ken Bentz
BEND BULLETIN
George Bauer
John Borneman
Diane Bradshaw
Pauline Brayman
Earl Carson
Dave Chamberlein
Corvallis Aududon Society
Kenton Dick
Squaww Butte Experiment Station
Harney County Historical Society
Paul & Elaina Clark
Harney County Planning Commission
Bill Meyers
Central Oregon Audobon Society
Oregon Duck Hunters Association
Harney County Chamber of Commerce
Mark Doverspike
Nadine Hamby
Susie Hammond
Intergovernmental Relations Division
KZZR Radio Station
Izaak Walton League of America
OREGONIAN
U.S. Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service
Char Corkran
Tom Crabtree
Boyd Claggett
John Charles
David Clark
Jean Danielson
Pam Crocker-Davis
Carolyn Davies
Van Decker
Rod Drewien
Vernon Ekedahl
Roy Elicker
Kathy Elsbury
Amos Eno
Larry Epping

Ray Erickson
Tony Faast - Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Bill Farrell - Lake Creek Camp
Rev. Hugh Feill
Denzel Ferguson
Chris Garber
Dan Gleason - Lane County Audubon Society
Larry Hammond
Doc Hatfield
Dr. Stan Harris - Humboldt State University
Lucille Housley - Field Station
Susan Haygood
George Heinz - Harney County Sportsmen
Dr. Charles Henny
Charles Hughlett - National Wildlife Refuge Association
Dr. Steve Herman - Evergreen College
Mike Helm
Dr. Robert Jarvis - Oregon State University
Dick Ingraham - Ducks Unlimited
Geoff Pampush - The Nature Conservancy
Joseph Jones
Peter Jensen
Karl Holte - Idaho Wildlife Federation
Brent Laws - Ducks Unlimited
Don Kerr - Oregon High Desert Museum
Malena Konek - Frenchglen store
Gary Miller
Richard Leaumont - Lower Columbia Audubon Society
Dr. Charles Meslow - Oregon Cooperative Wildlife Research
Dianna Pope - Sierra Club
Senator Bob Packwood
Jim Lemos - Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Robert Smith - U.S. Congressman, District 2
Susan Saul - Region 1 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Gene Timms - Oregon State Senator
Caryn Throop - Oregon High Desert Museum
James Taylor
Ivan Hoyer
Harvey Dunbar
Gordon Bentley
Ellen Benedict
Joy Belsky
Roberta Bates
Harvey Barnes
Clayton Barber
John Parks - Atlas Precious Metals
S.B. Anpu
Dwayne Anderson
Dave Anderson
Barb Rehfield - American Mustang & Burro Association
Frank & Jeannie Bettencourt
Richard & Cherry Day

Tom Davis Livestock
Helen Davis
Vera Daoe
Lew Curtis
Marilyn Couture
June Collins
Ken Clock
Barry Clock
Rex Clemens Ranches
Clackamas Community College
Mike Choate
Larry Chitwood
Wayne Eshelman - Central Oregon Community College
Bruce Nolf - Central Oregon Community College
Marvin Casey
Chris Carey
Larry Brown
Larry Blair
Ken Bingham
Deschutes County Library
Ross Edginton - Desert Trail Association
C.M. Otley - Diamond Valley Ranches
Herbert Dixon - Pueblo Ranch
Dick Dufourd
Glenn Dwyer
John Eade
Nolan Edwards
Gregory Elstad
Charles Engel
Bud Eshelby
William Evans
Al Wiedemann - Evergreen College
Greg Foster
Gary Foweles
John Frewig
David Funk - Funk & Associates
Forest Garrigus
Dr. Dale Orkney - George Fox College
Mike Getty
Jim Goble
Ron Hofman - Governors Federal Forest Planning Team
Dr. Sarah Greene - U.S. Forest Service
Karen Greer
John Hammond
Roaring Springs Ranch - Gillett Ranches
Bill Hart
John Hart
William Hart
Matt Holmes
Carol Hudkins
Jim McDade - Humboldt Land & Livestock
Karl Holte - Idaho State University

Monty Montgomery - Izaak Walton League
Ken Jones
Kiger Ranch - Howard Otley
Larry Kribs
Tom Landis
Tom Darrow - Lewis & Clark College
Bob Lofgren
Connie Lonsdale
Jack MacDonald
Robert Main
Ellis Mason
Dr. Eugene Majerowicz
R.C. Matzek
Bob Powne
Terry Becker - Mazamas Conservation Committee
Dee McClarin
Delmer McLean
Jesse Meridith
Bill Oberteuffer
Ed Rochette - Northwest Environmental Defense Center
Jack Neulist-Coelho
Johanna Wald - Natural Resources Defense Council
S.G. Garrett - Native Plant Society of Oregon
Byron Boyce - Native Plant Society of Oregon
Pete Frost - National Wildlife Federation
Bob Mucken
Anne Mitchell
Glenn Miller
Charlie Bruce - Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Marc Liverman - Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Klaus Hoehna - Oregon Farm Bureau
Bill Marlett - Oregon Natural Desert Association
Mark Epstein - Oregon Natural Resources Council
Bob Doppelt
John Irving
Rick Miller
Dick Orlando
Arlie Oster
George Ostertag
Harold Otley
Darrell Otley
Larry Otley
Ross Otley
Alfred Owczarzak
Jean Cain
Kirk Pawlowski
Russ Pengelly
Ray Peterson
Vivian Pollock
Mike Cummings - Portland State University
Tom Pringle
Leroy Pruitt

Kevin Pryse
Charles Callison - Public Lands Institute
John Barry - Range Ecology Group
Vida Ray
William Renwick
Jim Myron - Rest the West
Riddle Ranch - Allan Otley
Governor Barbara Roberts
Jan Roberts
Kathy Brinkley - Save Our Industry and Land
Jerry Santillie - Diamond Hotel
Kirk Schroeder - American Fisheries Society
R. Sawyer
Mike Sherack
Lorin Sherburn
Lew Curtis - Sierra Club
Columbia Sierra Club
Tyann Batson
Craig Miller
Gary Miller
John Robinson
Peggy Robinson
George Shull
Marty Vavra
Joe Walicki
Lew West
Leona Todd - Western Oregon State College
Charles Drabek - Whitman College
W.D. Johnson - Wildhorse Ranch
Doug Williams
Harry Wilson
Hoyt Wilson - Mann Lake Ranch
Monte Wilson - Boise State University
Raven Wing
John Witzel
Jill Workman
Dave Zitt
Peter Mehringer
Ludlow Corbin - Warner Pacific College
Dawn Lappin
Charlie Boyer
Kathy Cushman
Charles Van Epps
Peter Wigard - University of Nevada
Susanne Alexander
Glen Thorton
Warren Thompson
Ken Thompson
Glenn Thackray
Pete Talbott
Perry Still
Sally Stephenson

Mike Steele
Dr. John Sullivan
Dr. Steve Cross
"Cactus" Smyth
Charles Inman - Sierra Club Rogue Group
Izaak Walton League - Patricia Honeycutt
Blue Ribbon Coalition
Audubon Society of Portland - Conservation Director
Dr. Don McKenzie - Lewis and Clark College
Dan Nichols
Jacqueline Bonomo - National Wildlife Federation
Dick Vander Schaaf - The Nature Conservancy
Oregon Cattlemen's Association
Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Mary Hanson - Oregon Environmental Council
Don Long - Oregon Hunter's Association
Sharon Oberst
Sierra Club, Pacific Northwest Chapter
Steens Mountain Resort
Lee Wallace - Harney County Commissioner
Dr. Dwight Kimberly - Warner Pacific University
Larry Tuttle - Wilderness Society
Linda S. Craig
Nancy Green - Wilderness Society
Phillip Wilcox
Dale White - Harney County Judge
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Oregon Wildlife Federation
Dr. Jack Bauer
Steve Acker
Marylin Peterson